

## A Good Chance for Bigelow

**Prout and Bell Could Help Out.—Citizens to Help Frame Utilities Franchises.—That Is the Proposition of Councilman Rose.**

It is probable that in the near future there will be a meeting of committees from business and civic organizations with the Council Street and Steam Railways committees to consider the matter of public utilities franchises. It is contemplated that this joint committee take up the proposition of the revised franchise of the Cincinnati Traction Company, a franchise for the Green Line (C., N. & C.) system and the rapid transit system; also to consider the union depot project.

The proposition came up in council

Tuesday as a suggestion by Councilman Rose. Mr. Mullen's resolution providing for a conference of committees from the civic and business bodies and the Street Railway Committee of council, regarding a Green Line franchise, was up for consideration, and Rose then proposed his idea as a substitute. Mullen approved the Rose plan, but said he would like first to have his resolution adopted, and then the more general scheme considered later. This was agreed to and Councilman Rose's proposal will be taken up probably at a future meeting.

## AGED HATTERS READY TO SACRIFICE HOMES

New York.—After fighting through the Federal Courts for 13 years, 188 aged Danbury (Conn.) union hatters have reached the point where they feel there is nothing left to do but sacrifice their savings and the homes in which they had hoped to pass their remaining years.

Within two months, homes and savings will be seized to satisfy a \$252,000 judgment, which, with interest now totals between \$308,000 and \$310,000.

The Danbury hatters' case originated in a suit filed under the Sherman antitrust law in 1913, by Dietrich E. Loewe, a hat manufacturer of Danbury, against members of the Hatters' Union, whom he charged with boycotting his establishment and damaging his business.

Martin Lawler, one of the original defendants, today told of the discouragement of the men.

"Our appeal to Congress, we know, was a forlorn hope," he said, "but it was under the law which that Congress passed that we were prosecuted, and we felt it was no more than right that Congress should pay the judgment."

"It is generally conceded the Sherman antitrust law was not intended to apply to organizations of workmen. The Clayton antitrust law specifically exempts such organizations. Still, we have no redress and now we have no hope."

"Many of us are in the eighties. None is under 60, and we must give our all to pay damages to a man most of us never saw; none of us ever worked for and few of us ever heard of before we were brought into court on his accusation concerning a matter which few of us had ever heard, and none of us had any interest in."

"I was running through the list the other day and the first 16 names among the defendants figured an average of 70 years."

"These homes have got to go under the hammer because the American Federation of Labor has stipulated no financial help it gives us shall be used to pay any of the judgment."

## WORKERS STRIKE; CONFER.

Philadelphia.—Several thousand members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union suspended work last Monday in an effort to enforce their demands for higher wages and better working conditions. At a mass meeting Monday evening the strikers were addressed by A. F. of L. Secretary Morrison and other trade unionists. This was followed by the appointment of an arbitration committee composed of President Schlesinger of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, a representative of the employers, Mayor Smith, Director of Safety Wilson and Judge Patterson. The board's findings were satisfactory to the union on practically every point, but the manner in which committees should be appointed to set prices in the various shops. The unionists insist that the union should control these committees, while the employers urge that every worker, regardless of affiliation, may participate in the election of committee-men. During the hearing girls told the committee of weekly wages as low as \$1.90 and explained their fight against poverty for themselves and for invalid families and fatherless brothers and sisters they had to support. They appealed to the committee to favor the union controlling the workers' representatives on these committees that a living wage might be established.

## PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Quarterly Court of this county has ordered an appropriation of \$4,000 for widows' pensions, to become available July 1. This is the maximum appropriation in counties where juvenile courts are held. The act was passed by the last legislature and provides for a pension of \$10 per month for the eldest child under 16, and \$5 per month for each additional child. Pensions will be under the supervision of juvenile courts.

## BUILDING PERMITS

Electric Generating Plant—Front st., between John and Smith sts., Cincinnati. Owner, Columbia Gas & Electric Co.; W. W. Freeman, manager, Fourth and Plum sts., Cincinnati.

Residence and Garage—Eric ave. and N. & W. R. R. Owner, Harry Hake, Landon court; architects, Harry Hake and Chas. H. Kuck, 1105 Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Bldg.

Residence—Carey ave. Architect, Edw. H. Kruckemeyer, St. Paul Bldg.; owner, Jacob B. Frech, 5921 Saranac ave.

Bath House (top addition)—1337 Cutler st. Owner, City of Cincinnati; Chas. F. Hornberger, director public service; Parke S. Johnson, clerk, City Hall.

Residence—Price ave., nr. Woodlawn. Architect, Martin Fisher, 2156 Central Bldg.; owner, Mrs. F. M. Clark, 1317 Chase st.

## BUILDING SUB-CONTRACTS

Apartment Building — A 2½-story brick apartment building, to be erected on Duncan ave., south of Observatory ave. Owner, Mrs. Eleanor Struck; architect, Martin Fisher, 2156 Central ave., Cincinnati, O. Contracts awarded as follows: Brick work, the Baxter Building Co.; excavation, concrete and cement work, J. Polan; cut stone, the Cincinnati Cement Products Co.; roofing, H. F. Wisler; plumbing, F. McCarty; plastering, S. Ranz; painting and glazing, J. Flannery; heating, Peck, Anderson & Peck; tile work, Kramig & Co.; electric work, the Porter Co.; and carpenter work to Roy Oettinger & Co.

Residence and Garage—A brick and timber residence, also a garage, to be built on Beechwood place near Madison road. Owners, Misses Caroline and Fannie Bryce Lehmer; architects, Tietig & Lee, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O. General contract awarded to James Griffith & Sons Co., and plumbing to Edw. Morgan.

## MUST ACCEPT SALARY.

Columbus, Ohio.—If a candidate for public office in this State promises voters he will not accept all of the salary of the position to which he aspires, this is bribery, under the corrupt practices act, rules the State Supreme Court.

P. C. Prentiss was elected judge of the Henry County Common Pleas Court. During his campaign he promised constituents he would decline to accept all the salary and would thereby save taxpayers \$16,650 in six years. The Supreme Court now sustains the Court of Appeals that this is a violation of the law. The court, however, holds that the opponent of Prentiss is not eligible to the vacancy caused by the decision, and the governor must appoint.

## TO INVESTIGATE TITLES.

Washington, D. C.—At the meeting of the National Civic Federation, held in this city, on motion of J. W. Sullivan, a member of New York Typographical Union, a resolution was passed to create a committee of five to collect and publish the facts "relating to the principles by which are governed in the various nations the tenure of the different categories of holdings in the surface of the earth."

This includes the investigation of the titles of land, forestry, oil, minerals, parks and other resources. The author is chairman of the committee. The preamble of the resolution declares that:

"The problem of the just and most fruitful uses by men of the resources of nature is today among the foremost of public questions, as evidenced by planks relating thereto in the platforms of all the political parties, by the national movements for the conservation of forests, the reclamation of arid or submerged areas, the reservation in governmental possession of mineral deposits and by general discussion of the widespread tendency of laborers to avoid the country and seek work in the industrial centers."

## BANNER GROCERS AND BAKING CO.

**Signs Up With Bakers Union and the Drivers Union.**

**The Banner Grocery and Baking Company Unionized Their Shop Last Week.**

W. F. Brandt, representing the chauffeurs' union, said Saturday that friendly relations between union labor and the Banner Company had been established, and that the union would at once withdraw the cards that it had printed in reference to the company. Further conferences between the unions and the company were held Saturday to fix wages, hours and conditions. It was stated that there would be several changes along these lines of benefit to the drivers, chauffeurs and bakers.

## FOR CINCINNATI FIRST

**Former Organizer Takes Exception To Statement of Labor Leaders.**

Columbus, Ohio.—Fred Fillbrandt, former organizer of the Cincinnati Street Car Men's Union, left here tonight for Cleveland to protest the attitude of Frank E. Bell, Secretary of the Allied Printing Council, and William Prout, Secretary of the Shoe Workers' Union, to the members of the Executive Committee of the State Federation of Labor and to President John Voll.

Fillbrandt objects to the declaration of Bell and Prout that they were in favor of giving the schoolbook contract to a foreign union plant rather than to any plant in Cincinnati not organized. Upon this question he said, among other things:

"It is no more than proper to have the local firm get the contract when it spends its money for taxes and wages that benefits labor in Cincinnati. I advocate unionism all the time, but also I am loyal to the interests of Cincinnati. Buy Cincinnati-made goods in Cincinnati at least. The methods adopted by Bell and Prout do harm to union labor and create sentiment against it. For any local Cincinnati labor union to go on record against any Cincinnati firm securing a contract from the city of Cincinnati is utterly foolish and ill advised."

## NEW PERIL TO WORKERS.

Chicago, Ill.—Benzene and wood alcohol poisoning are the two newest forms of occupational diseases which will have to be combated, according to the annual report of State Factory Inspector Oscar F. Nelson. Benzene poisoning occurs among makers and users of rubber cement in the manufacture of hats, clothing, leather and rubber goods. Wood alcohol poisoning is prevalent among the makers of certain perfumes, hats, quick dryers in paints and painted china.

As a result of the increase in the number of occupational diseases the State factory department has opened a clinic where employees may come to receive free examination and have their cases diagnosed.

## HOW COLORADO LAW WORKS.

Chicago.—At the last session of the Colorado Legislature the State Industrial commission was created. One section of this law provides that employers and employees shall give at least 30 days' notice before making any change in working conditions. The law further provides that in case the industrial commission is investigating a question of this character, and an employer forces a lockout or the employees strike, the party or parties are guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

Under this act strikes are illegal until the commission makes its award.

Writing in the Tailor, official magazine of the journeymen tailors' union, Organizer Biggs, located in Denver, expresses this opinion of the act:

"If the negroes of Tennessee should ask for better wages or conditions at the beginning of the cotton picking season, and were restrained from enforcing their demands, and were compelled to continue working until the season was over and the cotton picked, and were then given a hearing on the reasonableness of their demands, they would be in much the same position as are the journeymen tailors of Denver, Colo. But, fortunately for the negroes of Tennessee, they have more freedom to right their wrongs than have the journeymen tailors of Denver."

## MACHINISTS REDUCE HOURS.

Kansas City, Mo.—Organized machinists have succeeded in establishing an eight hour day in practically every shop in this city. Twenty-eight shops voluntarily reduced their workday from nine to eight hours.

One firm discharged several active unionists, who were alleged to be "incompetent," although they had been employed for a number of years. A strike followed this attempt to continue the long hour system.

## CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

**Nominates Officers For Next Year—Election Next Tuesday.**

Central Labor Council Tuesday night nominated the following candidates for the election to be held next Tuesday: President, Thomas H. Mugavin and John Daly; vice-president, John Alf; recording secretary, Eli Polack and William Prout; financial secretary, Adolph Radtke, Miss Catherine Nordman and Miss Lena Boettinger; guide, Charles Sullivan; guardian, Sebastian Ollinger and William Day; trustees (three to be elected), August Moll, Louis Distel, Thomas Nash, William McTrinder, Henry Melcher, Albert Jones and James Sheil.

## MINERS DEMAND INCREASE.

Columbus, O.—At the convention of Ohio miners it was agreed to demand a 10 per cent advance on machine and pick mining and a uniform inside and outside wage scale with a proportionate increase in the rate. It was decided to insist on the run-of-mine basis, which means that coal must be weighed before it is screened. The miners secured the passage of the Green anti-screen law, but this was practically invalidated by the next legislature when it passed the Gallagher bill. These workers, however, have enforced the run-of-mine basis through their local unions.

To prevent discrimination the convention declared that when men are employed they shall be accepted in the order they apply for work.

## UNEMPLOYMENT LAW ILLEGAL.

Boise, Idaho.—The State Supreme Court has declared the unemployment law unconstitutional. This law was passed by the last State legislature and provided that county commissioners, when requested, should furnish employment to any one out of work. The commissioners of this county were defendants in the suit. They pleaded that there were no funds available for the employment of laborers, that the county has no work, and that efficient work requires tools, machinery and supplies. Supporters of the law insisted that the commissioners should devise ways to carry out the plain intent of the law.

The act was the first of its kind passed by any State.

## FAVORS COMPENSATION.

Richmond, Va.—In a special message to the General Assembly, Governor Stuart recommended legislation that would provide for workmen's compensation, a preferential primary for selection of candidates for State offices and the appointment of a commission to study the question of rural credits with a view to establishing such a system in Virginia.

## ASK WORK FOR FAIR EMPLOYEES.

San Francisco.—President Moore, of the exposition management, announces that a special employment bureau has been established to find work for former employees. It is stated that the exposition has had on its payroll at one time over 4,000 employees, and practically every profession, calling and trade is represented.

## "MULLEN DAY"

**Observed at Ohio River Launch Club in Joyous Style.**

"Mullen Day," in honor of the Councilman from the Eighth Ward, was observed at the Ohio River Launch Club last evening in joyous style. Every member of the city council, except Charles O. Rose, and most of the county and city officials were present.

The affair was in charge of a committee composed of August Herrmann, Michael Mullen, "Dick" Witt, William Leimann, Bayard L. Kilgour, Norman G. Keenan, Thomas J. Cogan and L. C. Widrig. Safety Director Walter J. Friedlander, Service Director Charles F. Hornberger, Newbold L. Pierson, Secretary to the Mayor, and more than a score of court house employees were in the party of nearly 100 that enjoyed the clever entertainment which interspersed the feasting and the speaking.

Gus Edwards, comedian, had members of his company from Keith's at the club house, and they sang songs and danced. Edwards gave a parody on "Cousin Nellie" that made a tremendous hit, especially with "Garry" Herrmann.

Many complimentary things were said of Mr. Mullen by his associates in council and other friends. It was midnight before the party separated.

## CHILD LABOR BILL AGREED TO.

Washington, D. C.—Last Monday the House Committee on Labor recommended the passage of the Keating-Owen child labor bill, which was passed by the last House of Representatives. The Senate adjourned before reaching a vote on this question.

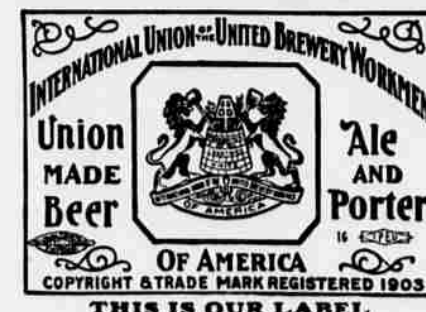
In its favorable report of the present bill, the committee states that "the only opposition from manufacturers personally appearing before the committee has been from the cotton manufacturing States of North and South Carolina, Virginia and Alabama, and the manufacturing associations of those States have been in the past opponents before their own legislatures of the raising of the age limit or shortening of the hours of the working children."

The bill has been continually urged by the American Federation of Labor, and if passed it would be unlawful to ship in interstate commerce goods produced by children under 16 in mines or quarries and by children under 14 in factories.

## UNIONISTS PRESENT DEMANDS.

Manitoba, Winnipeg.—A delegation of trade unionists presented government officials with the demands of organized workers in this province for remedial legislation. In the list were included amendments to the election act, a new fair wage schedule for government contracts, raising the exemption under the garnishment act from \$25 to \$40, the reorganization of the labor bureau, examination of barbers and moving picture operators and better inspection of refrigerating plants and compressed air tanks.

## VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



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